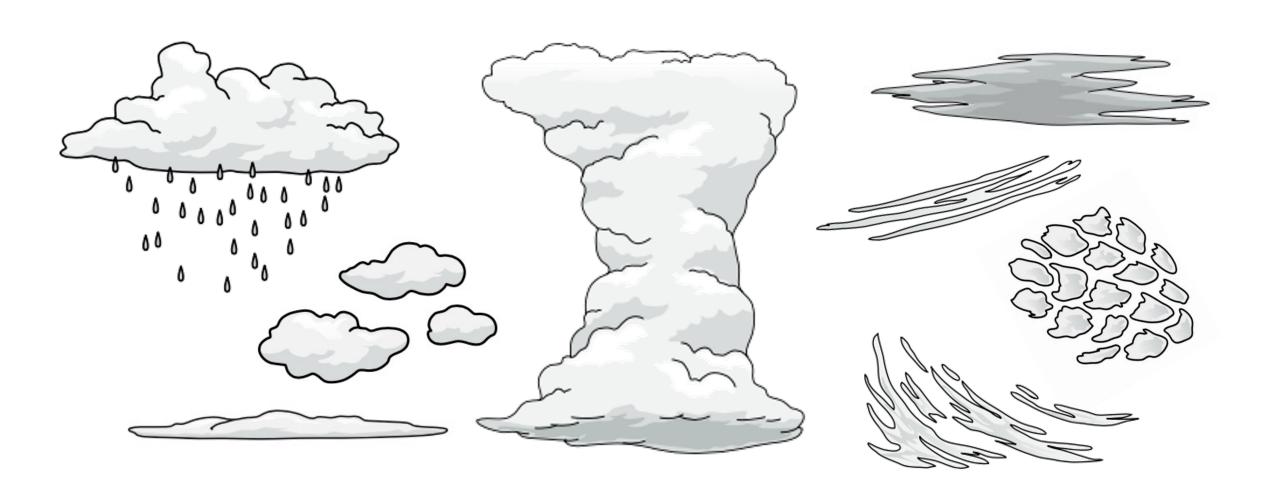
# CERES Joint Science Team Meeting – The Pattern Effect on Cloud feedback in CERES

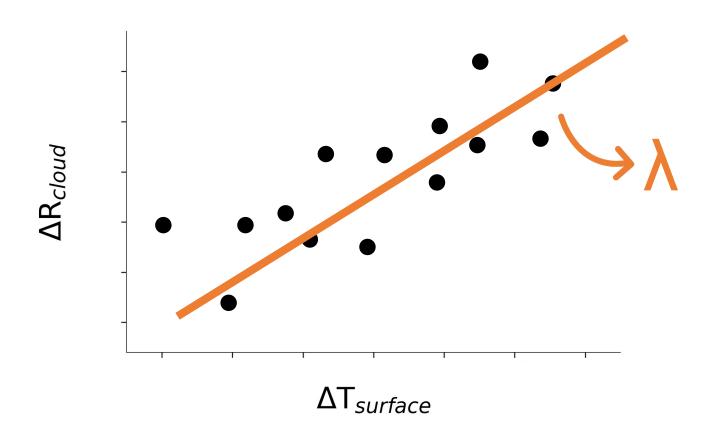
Li-Wei Chao, Jacob Muller, Andrew Dessler
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, Texas A&M University

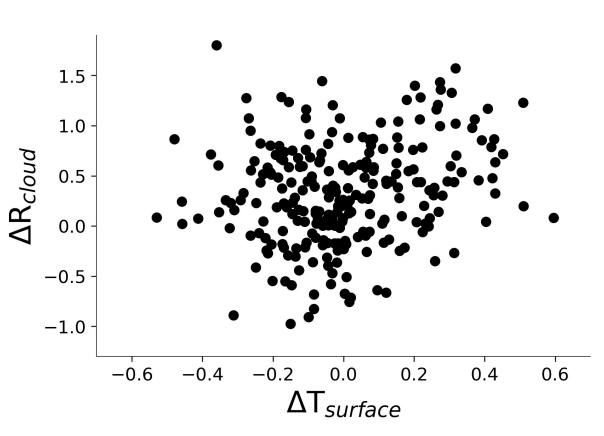


## Cloud:

Changes in clouds can amplify or dampen the global warming





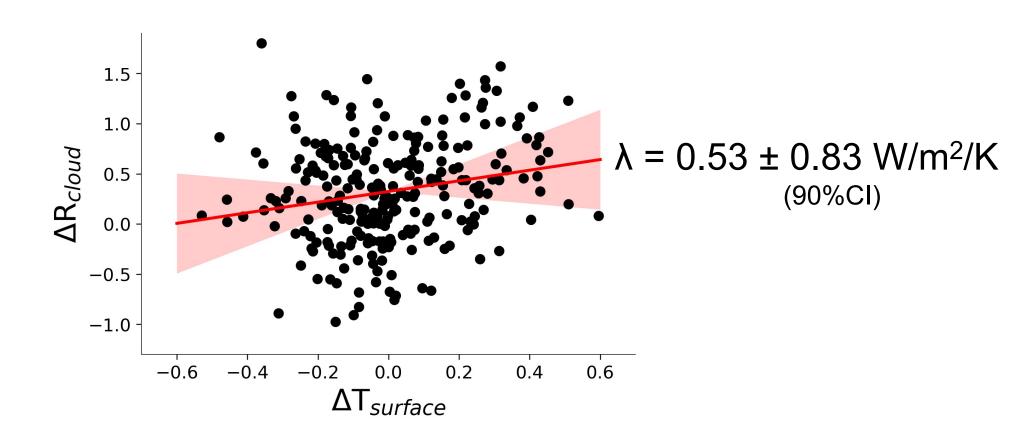


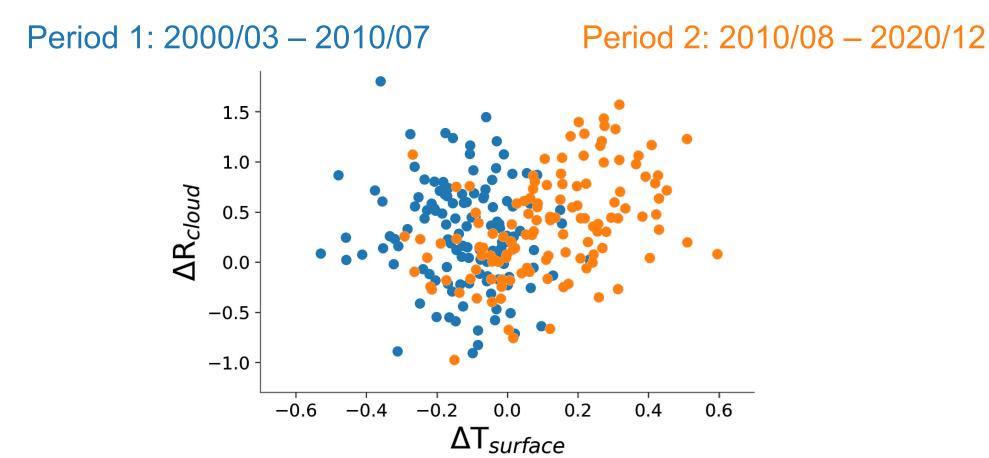
## $\Delta R_{cloud}$ :

- CERES EBAF Ed 4.1
- CRE = All-sky flux
   minus clear-sky flux
- adjusted for cloud masking on non-cloud feedbacks using radiative kernels

△T<sub>surface</sub>:
- ERA5 reanalysis

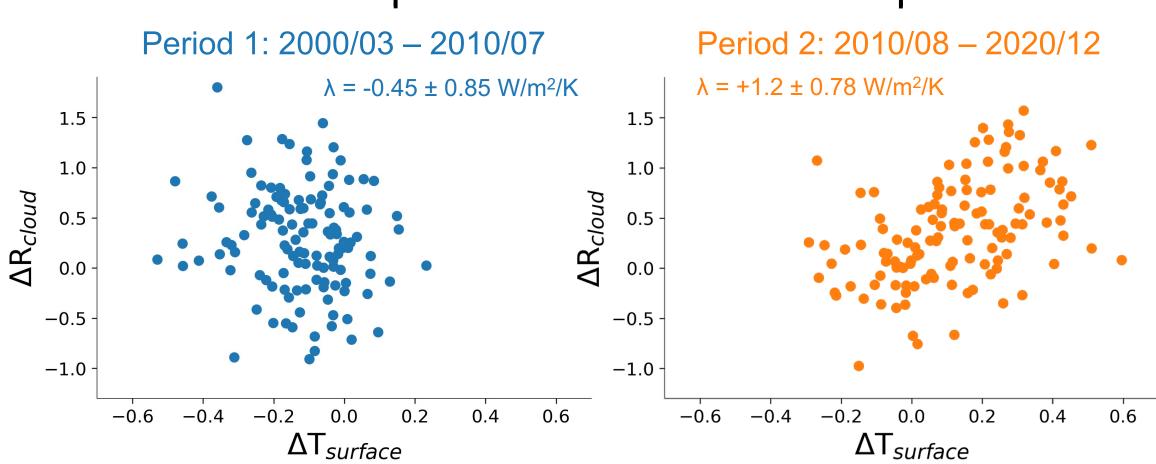
Time: 2000/03-2020/12





 $\Delta \lambda = 1.6 \pm 1.1 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K} (90\%\text{CI})$ 





 $\Delta \lambda = 1.6 \pm 1.1 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K} (90\%\text{CI})$ 

→ Pattern Effect ←

Period 1: 2000/03 – 2010/07 Period 2: 2010/08 – 2020/12

## **Geophysical Research Letters**

**⊡** Full Access Research Letter

#### New Generation of Climate Models Track Recent Unprecedented Changes in Earth's Radiation Budget Observed by CERES

Norman G. Loeb ⋈, Hailan Wang, Richard P. Allan, Timothy Andrews, Kyle Armour, Jason N. S. Cole, Jean-Louis Dufresne, Piers Forster, Andrew Gettelman, Huan Guo, Thorsten Mauritsen, Yi Ming, David Paynter, Cristian Proistosescu, Malte F. Stuecker, Ulrika Willén, Klaus Wyser, ... See fewer authors

First published: 18 February 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1029/2019GL086705

0.6

 $\Delta \lambda = 1.6 \pm 1.1 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K} (90\%\text{CI})$ 

→ Pattern Effect ←

Period 1: 2000/03 – 2010/07

Period 2: 2010/08 – 2020/12

## **Geophysical Research Letters**

Research Letter



- Net climate feedback
- 2000-2014 vs. 2000-2017

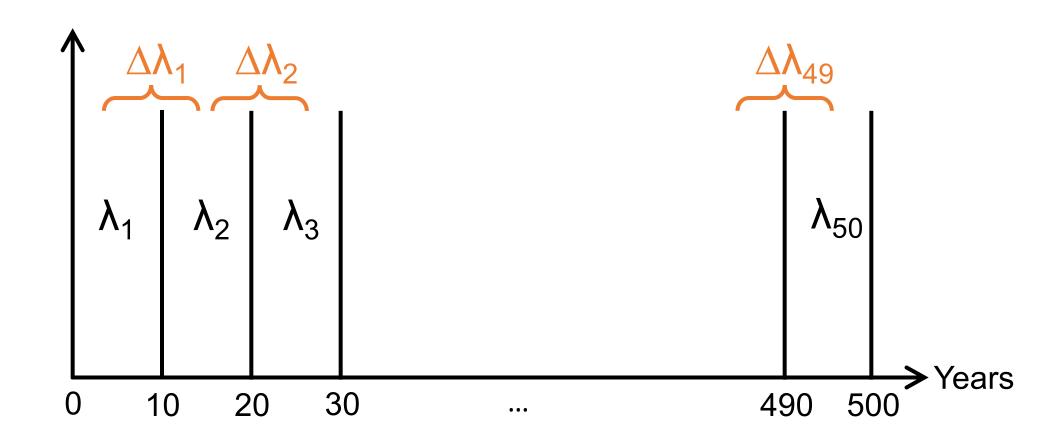
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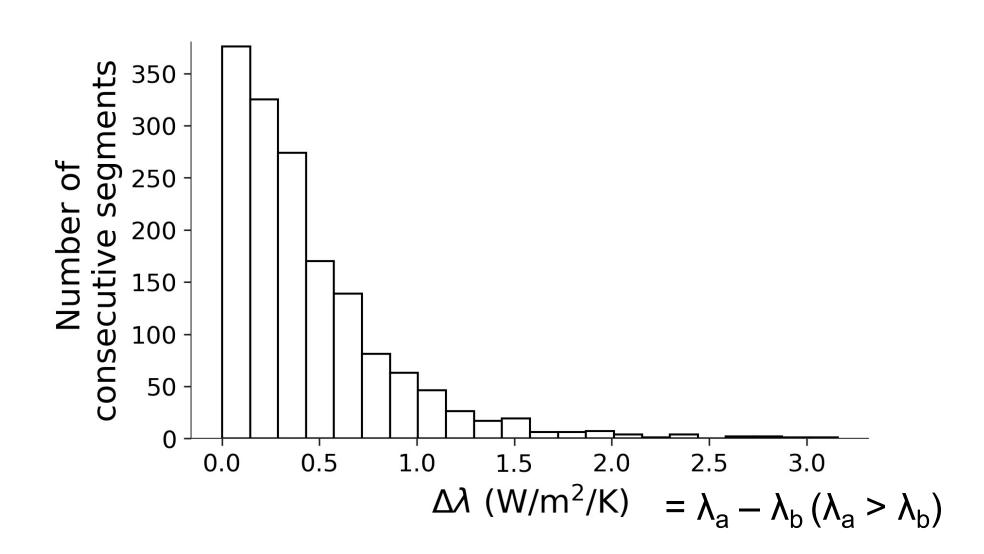
Norman G. Loeb , Hailan Wang, Richard P. Allan, Timothy Andrews, Kyle Armour, Jason N. S. Cole, Jean-Louis Dufresne, Piers Forster, Andrew Gettelman, Huan Guo, Thorsten Mauritsen, Yi Ming, David Paynter, Cristian Proistosescu, Malte F. Stuecker, Ulrika Willén, Klaus Wyser, ... See fewer authors ...

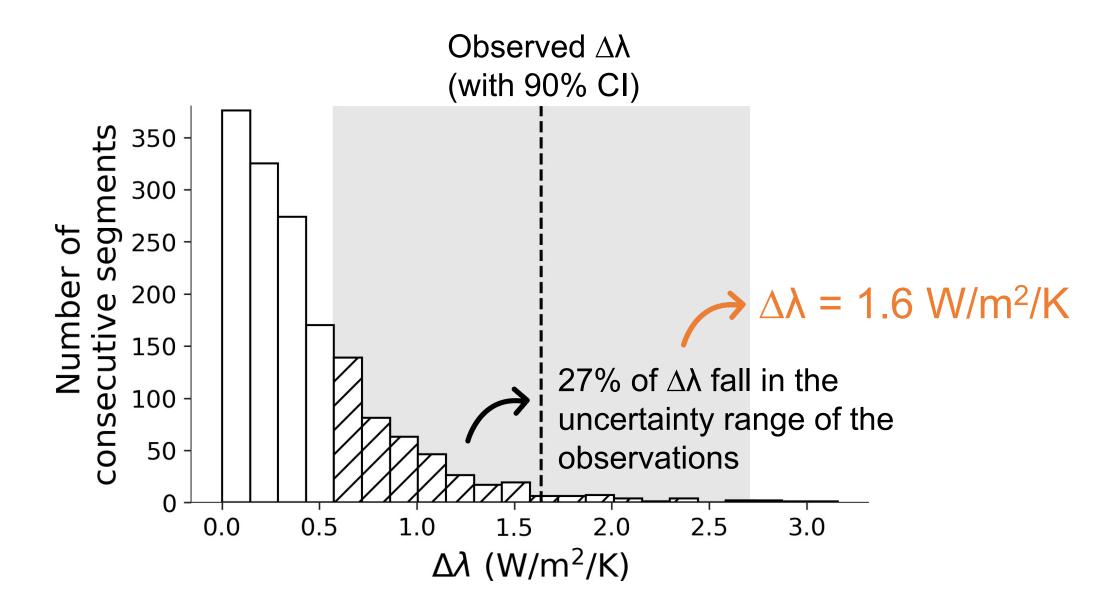
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0.6

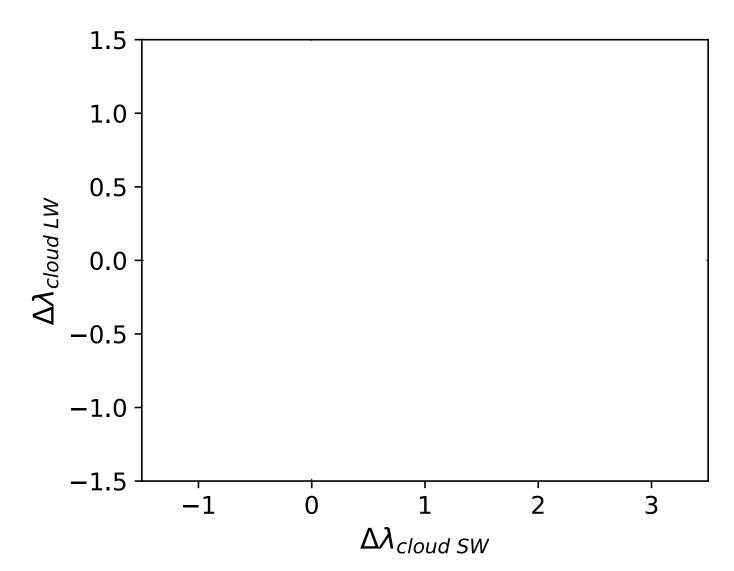
26 CMIP6 pre-industrial control runs For each model (~500 years):



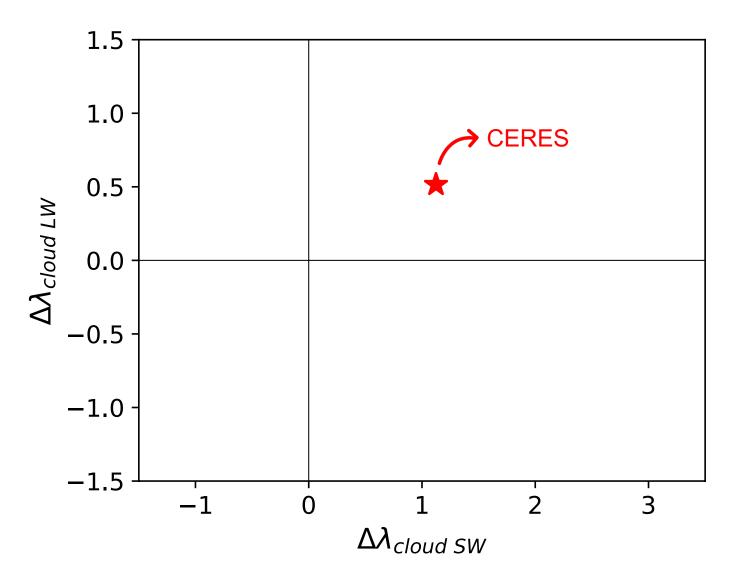




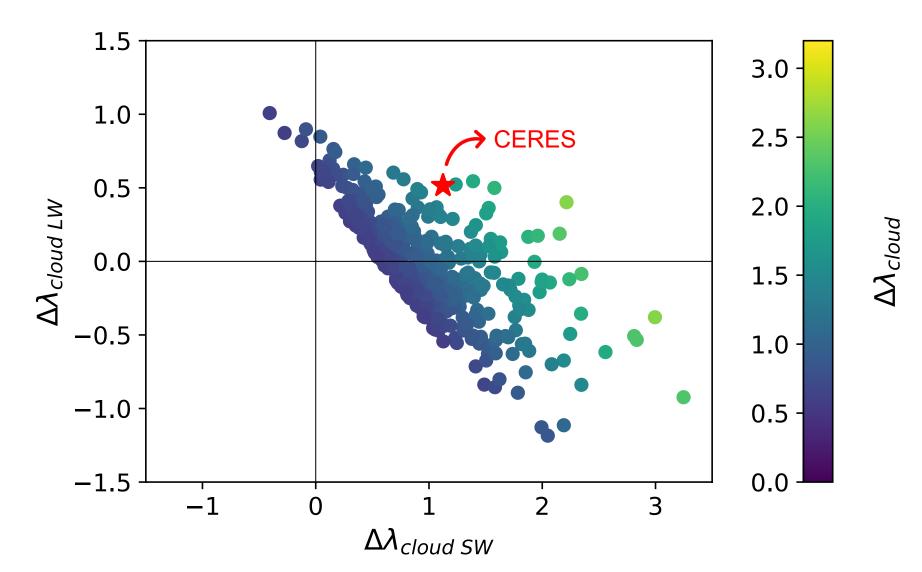
 $\Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud SW}} + \Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud LW}}$ 

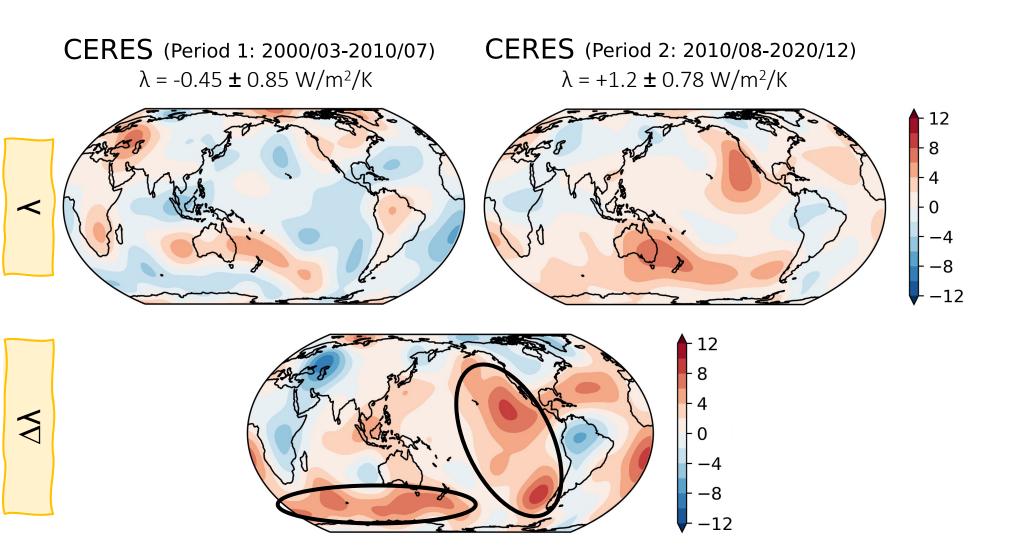


$$\Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud SW}} + \Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud LW}}$$



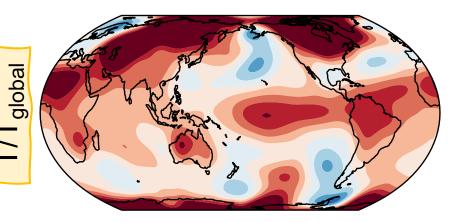
 $\Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud SW}} + \Delta \lambda_{\text{cloud LW}}$ 

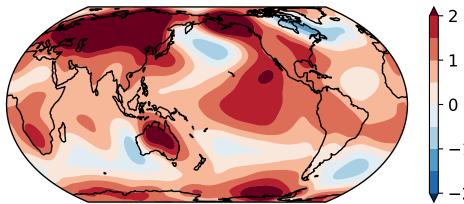




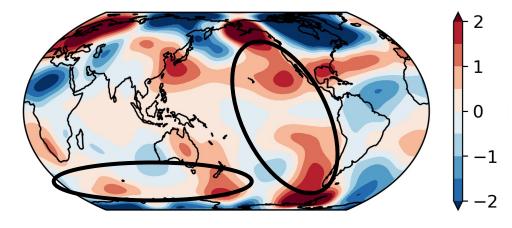
CERES (Period 1: 2000/03-2010/07)  $\lambda = -0.45 \pm 0.85 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K}$ 

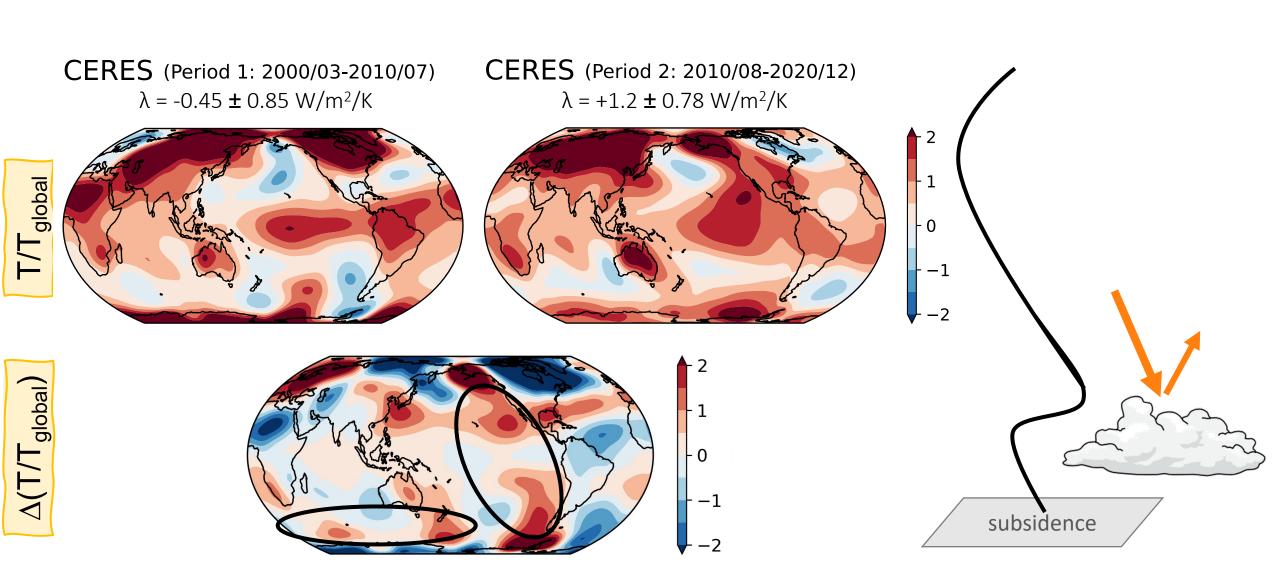
CERES (Period 2: 2010/08-2020/12)  $\lambda = +1.2 \pm 0.78 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K}$ 

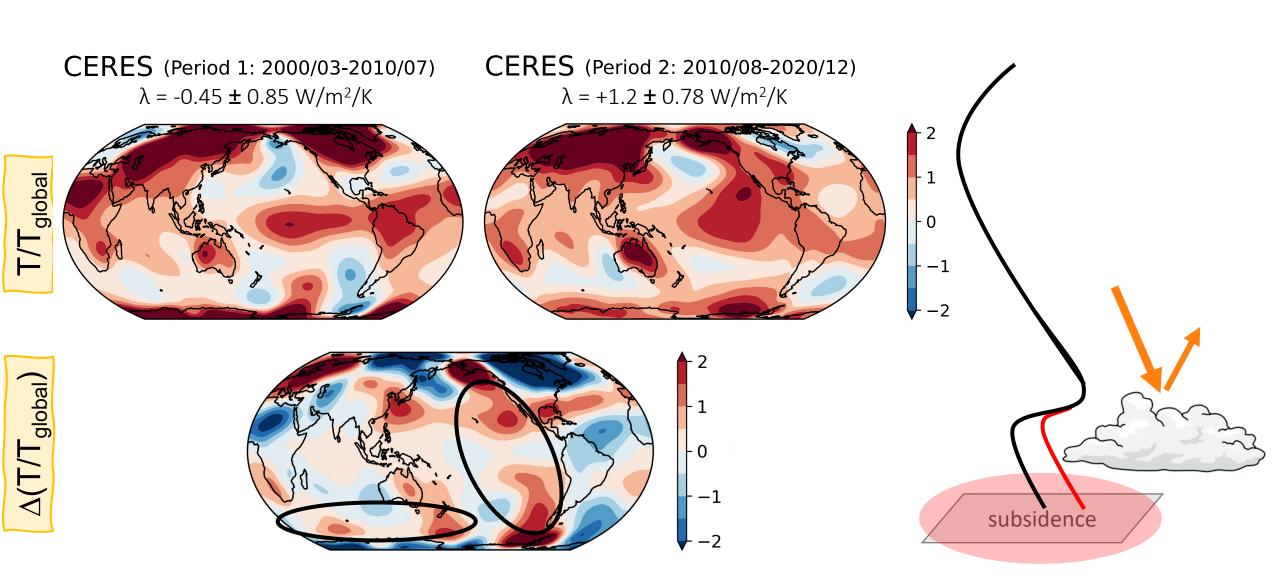


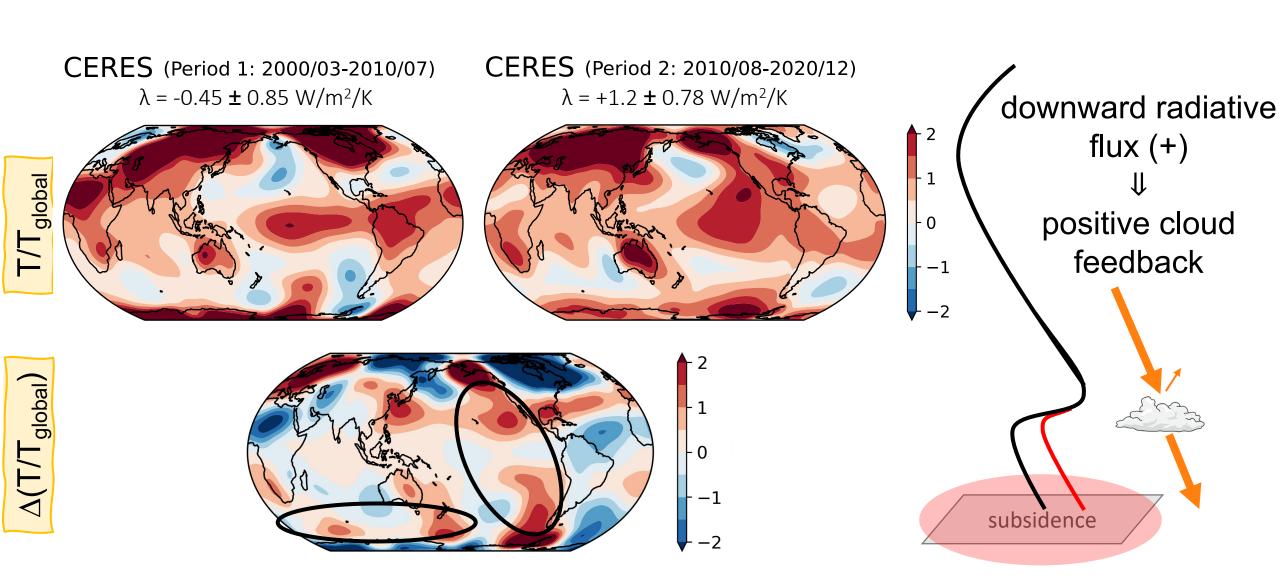




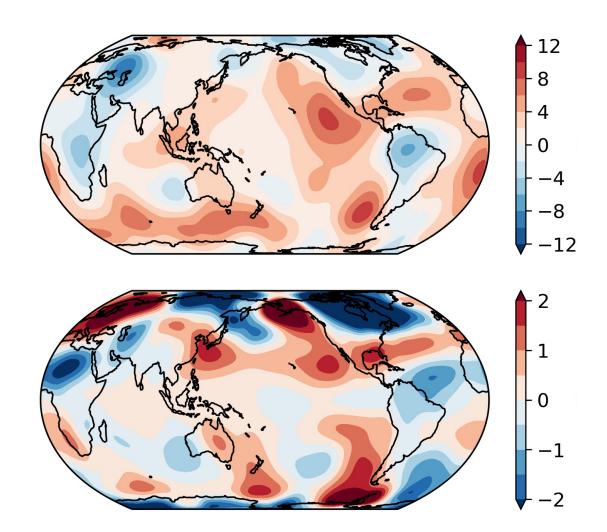




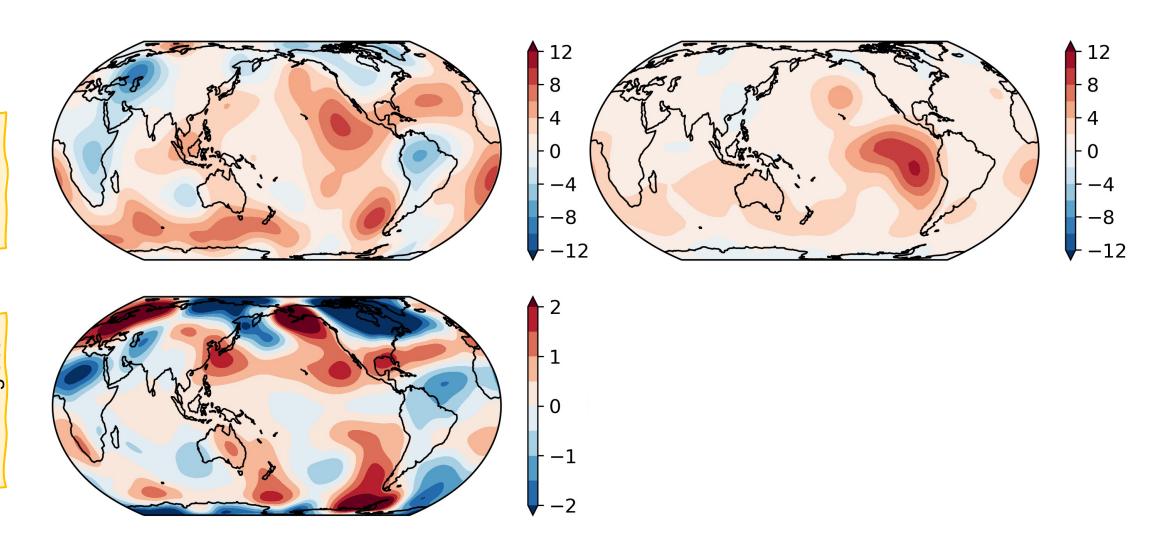




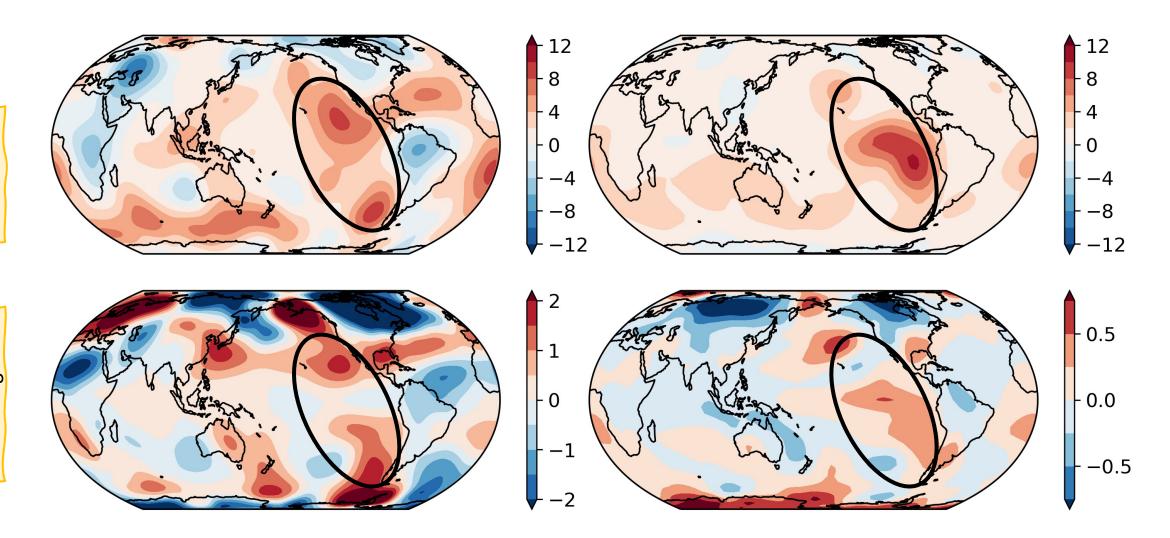
CERES observations vs. CMIP6 models



CERES observations vs. CMIP6 models



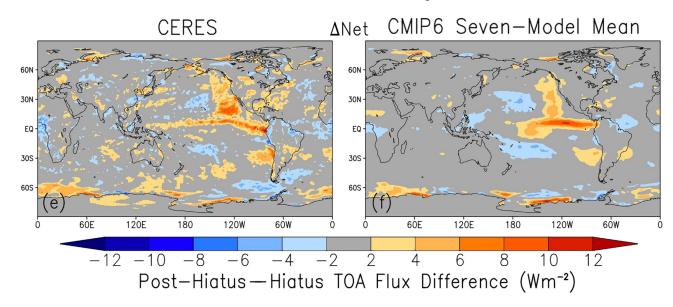
CERES observations vs. CMIP6 models

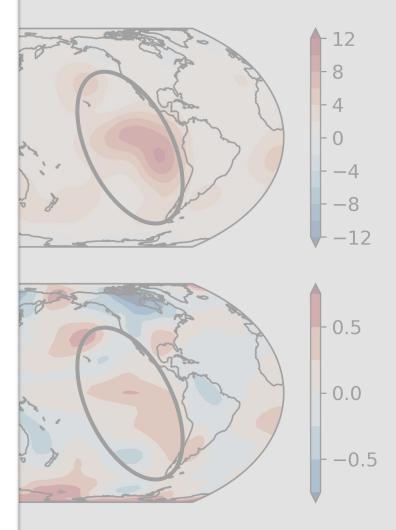


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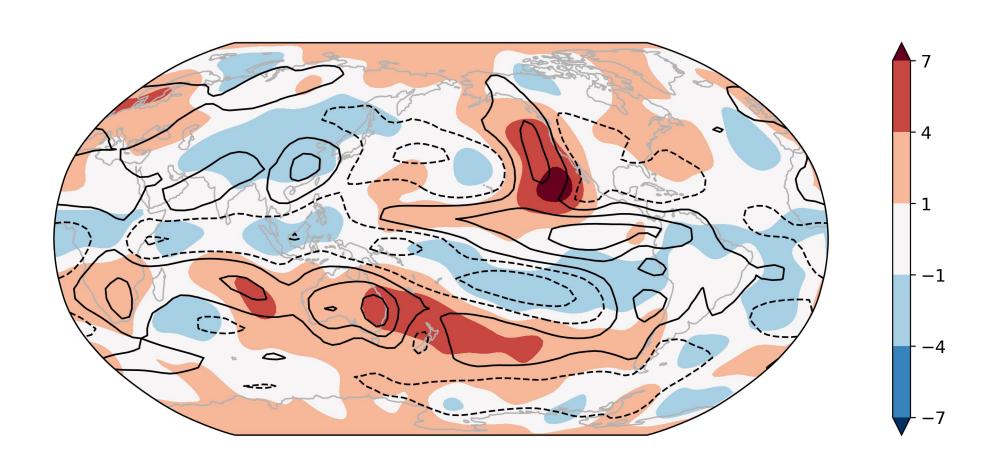


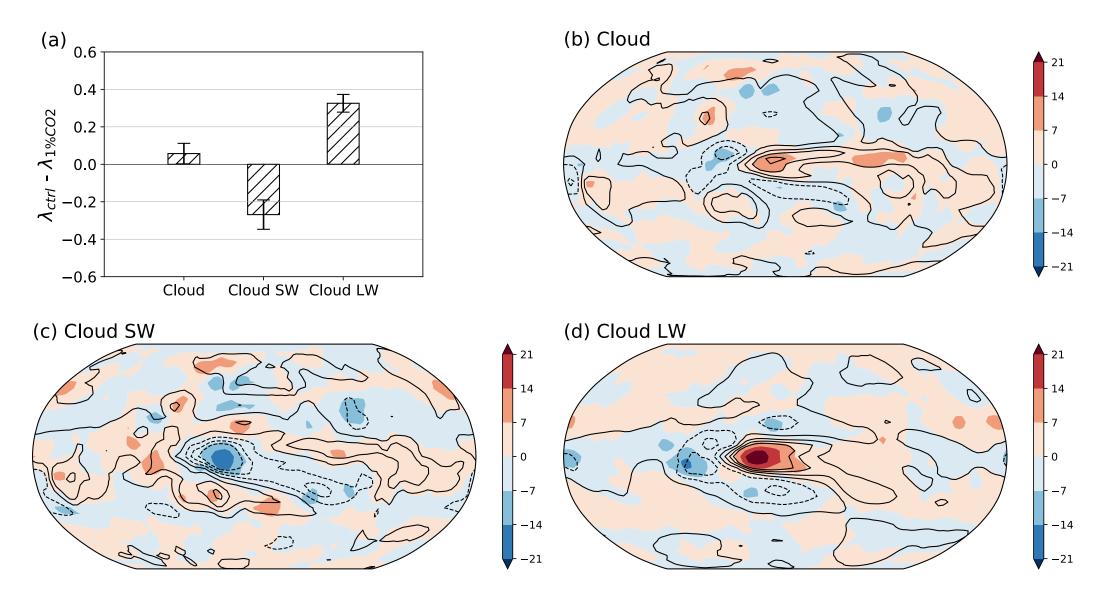
#### Conclusions

- ✓ Cloud feedbacks are dependent on the surface temperature warming pattern, which is known as pattern effect.
- √ We found a large pattern effect on cloud feedback in CERES data
  - related to the temperature pattern over East Pacific
- √ The CMIP6 models can reproduce the pattern effect with similar magnitude and main features of spatial structure

## Supplement

CERES EBAF Ed 4.1: 2000/03-2020/12 (color shading) CMIP6: ensemble mean of 20-yr feedbacks (black lines)





(a) The ensemble-average feedback differences between 2000-year control run and 68 members of 1%CO<sub>2</sub> ensemble. For the control run, the values are averaged cloud feedbacks derived from non-overlapping 20-year segments. For the 1%CO<sub>2</sub> ensemble, the 20-year period that has ensemble averaged warming of 0.8 K is first identified. The values are the ensemble average of 20-year cloud feedbacks from each member. The uncertainty is 90% confidence intervals. (b-d) The spatial pattern of cloud, cloud SW, cloud LW feedback differences between control run and 1%CO<sub>2</sub> ensemble (color) and the feedbacks from control run (black lines).

